

Nashville Patriot.

DAILY 25; TRI-WEEKLY 65; WEEKLY 25

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER, 106 N. 3rd ST., NASHVILLE, TENN.

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.
W. H. SMITH, JR., Editors.
J. H. SMITH, Jr., Editor.

No. 16 Denderick Street.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.

See First Page for interesting reading matter.

The News.

We republish this morning from our Memphis exchanges, additional details of the great battle of Columbus, on the 7th inst., in which Southern valor again triumphed. The more we hear of this unexpected conflict, the greater becomes its importance. It was one of the hardest fought battles of the war, and brilliant in its results.

From the Southern coast we have but little more information. Having secured possession of Port Royal and Beaufort, the large vessels of the federal fleet have departed on a marauding expedition in some other quarter. Brunswick is supposed to be their destination. Our friends at Savannah feel secure against attack.

A French frigate of war, the *Procyon*, has been shipwrecked on our coast. Her crew and officers with their arms and baggage were saved by Confederate steamers, though at the loss of the *Winlow*. It appears that Federal vessels paid no attention to the *Procyon's* signals of distress. It would seem that the Federals are losing all sense of humanity.

The most unpleasant feature of the news of yesterday, is the advice from East Tennessee. The Union men in that section have not acquiesced as faithfully as they should have done in the decision of the State, and are secretly aiding and abetting the enemy. Last Friday night simultaneous attempts were made to destroy bridges on the railroads leading from Chattanooga to Georgia and Richmond. These attempts, we are sorry to say, were successful in several instances. Two bridges on the Chattanooga, between Ringgold, Ga., and Chattanooga; the large bridge over the Hiwassee, this side of Knoxville; and the bridge over Mosby Creek, the other side of Knoxville, in Jefferson county, were burned. An attempt was also made to burn the bridge at Strawberry Plains, Jefferson county, and the guard was shot and killed whilst defending it. The neighborhood was alarmed and people arrived in time to extinguish the flames.

The telegraph wires were also cut and destroyed.

Yesterday morning the large bridge, 200 feet long, ten miles this side of Bristol, was also burned. Rumors came here that threats had been made to give Chattanooga to the flames. These things cannot be borne. They teach us that further conciliation cannot be practiced with safety. We must now

"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

The safety of the honest, true-hearted Southern men of East Tennessee demands that decisive action shall be taken promptly. From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, of the 6th, for which we are indebted to the kindness of FRANK DISICKS, we copy interesting Northern despatches. The address of Gen. Fremont to his troops on surrendering his command, which will be found amongst them, is conceived in good taste, and highly commendable. His body guard and staff leave the army with him. This change of leaders was displeasing to the army, and had the Southern leaders availed themselves of the occasion for a sudden attack upon it, they might have secured another victory.

The Southern troops are encamped South of Springfield on the battle ground which was the scene of McCulloch's triumph and the death of Lyon. Another great battle and victory there would make the Oak Hills classic ground. It is probable that the fight has already taken place.

Gen. HALLOCK has arrived at Washington and has been taken a command subordinate to McCLELLAN, who is carefully preparing a list of his forces, and entertaining them with reviews in immense bodies. Let him make the most of his holiday shows, when the tug of war comes, he will be taught a lesson or two in military tactics which will serve him the remainder of his life.

We have further news relative to the reported fight at Gauley Bridge between Rosecrans and Floyd. The Federals were still calculating upon making prisoners of Floyd's whole command. They mistake the man's an old mouse that is not entrapped.

There has been another sudden rise in the Potomac, overflowing the long bridge at Washington. The *Patria* arrived at New York, on the 5th, with three days' later advice from Europe. The only items of interest by her is the arrival in Liverpool of the Captain of the *Privateer Sumter*; the announcement that the *Paris* *Siade* urges the adoption of measures to get cotton from America; and that an agreement had been arrived at on the Mexican question by England, France and Spain.

It is understood in Louisville that Col. BLANTON DENSON had been indicted for murder if he is ever caught by the Federals. Since the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Fisher, the latter has indulged in a big drunk, and has nearly killed himself by falls twice. He has not even recovered his equanimity sufficiently to attempt an answer with his usual modicum of blackguardism and lies.

ARRESTS.—In Cincinnati on the night of the 3d inst. A. LOWE and M. FISK were arrested, at the Spencer House. Their baggage was searched and between 700 and 800 letters, directed to parties in the South, chiefly in New Orleans, found. Amongst them were letters from all the heavy bankers in that city. They claimed to be British subjects.

ROBT. BUCKER, of Mobile, recently returned from Europe, and stopping at the Barnett House, was also arrested, at the instance of Mr. SEWARD.

Election of Arkansas Senators. Telegraphic intelligence from Little Rock, states that the Hon. ROBERT W. JOHNSON and Hon. C. B. MICHAEL, were elected by the Arkansas Legislature on the 8th inst., to represent that State in the Senate of the Confederate States. They were chosen on the first ballot.

General Cheatham and the Battle of Columbus.

The Memphis Argus in its account of the battle of Columbus says:

Scarcely had the firing begun than Gen. Pillow, to whose division the suffering region belonged, crossed over with the regiments commanded by Cols. Russell, Wright and Pickett. This reinforcement afforded relief to Tappan, but was yet insufficient to equalize the contest, which, at these fearful odds, continued to rage to the enemy's advantage up to half-past one o'clock, at which time their wearing spirits were cheered and renewed by shouts of "Cheatham! Cheatham!" and by the sight of that brave General's brigade, consisting of Carroll's, Knox Walker's and Martin's Tennessee regiments.

It seemed as if the solitary presence of Cheatham would have been sufficient to secure the victory, so great was the confidence his words and presence inspired.

The trophies of the victory are some two hundred prisoners, the corpses of probably as many of the foe, and the moral effect of a victory, due to a Waterloo's tenacity of courage in the troops engaged during the forenoon, and the bravery and skill of Gen. Cheatham.

A dispatch to the N. O. Delta says:—Every officer behaved most gallantly, and did prodigies of valor. Gen. Cheatham outshone the rest in deeds of valor.

We are informed by a gentleman who was a spectator of the fight, that none of the published accounts are entirely correct as to the part borne by Gen. CHEATHAM. For instance, it is stated that he went across the river with his brigade to reinforce Gen. Pillow. This is not true. After Gen. Pillow and his forces on the Missouri side had been driven from their position and taken shelter under the bluff, the enemy in the meantime seized our camp. Gen. CHEATHAM ordered the artillery on the Kentucky side, attached to his brigade to take a position and fire across the river on the enemy, the heavy guns under the command of Gen. McCown also played upon them. Whilst this artillery fire was in progress, Gen. CHEATHAM crossed the river accompanied by his staff alone, rallied our broken columns and led them on to victory. The artillery caused the enemy to waver and begin to fall back, and then pressed by Gen. CHEATHAM on one side, and MILLER's cavalry on the other, they broke and fled precipitately. Whilst this was going on, Cheatham's brigade and Gen. Polk crossed and joined in the general rout. It will be seen by this statement that a great deal more is due to Gen. CHEATHAM than any of the letter writers have accorded him. The great attraction of the soldiers for him made it an easy task for him to rally them; and they would have followed him even against greater odds than they did. When Gen. Polk's report is published we shall have all the facts. We hope it will not be delayed as former reports have been.

Murder of Hon. Josiah M. Anderson.

It was reported in this city Sunday that Hon. JOSIAH M. ANDERSON has been murdered on the 6th inst. by Union men of Marion county. The following paragraph in relation to his death is taken from the *Jasper Herald* of Saturday:

On Wednesday evening last, at the election ground in the 3rd district of this county, a difficulty originated between a number of the citizens of that district and Colonel J. M. Anderson of Sequatchee county, which resulted in the slaying of Col. A., which we have just learned as we go to press. He died this evening at one o'clock. The loss of Col. A. will be seriously felt in all the relations of life.

We will speak more fully of the affair in our next.

P. S. A. Mr. Lockhart of Sequatchee county was also severely stabbed at the same time, and is said to be in a critical condition.

The Telegraph Embargo.

We are at a loss to conjecture as yet the reason of the embargo laid by the military authorities at Columbus upon the telegraph between that place and Memphis. Our community has been kept in painful suspense for more than forty-eight hours, without being allowed to have any satisfactory report of the battle which has taken place, other than what they can glean through the tedium of the mail or by private express. Is the red-tape policy infecting the councils of the men in command of our army up the river, that they should establish a censorship of this imbecile and heartless character? What possible objection can they have to the free circulation of the killed and wounded in various companies of telegraph to the public will never be content to let it pass without explanation.—*Memphis Appeal*.

FROM SAVANNAH.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT FORT WALKER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8. The steamer *Sampson* upon arrival at Port Royal with the wounded, and reports that the engagement yesterday was between Fort Walker, at Bay Point, and fifteen vessels inside and several outside. Five hundred men were in Fort Walker and thirteen hundred outside on Hilton Head. The steamship *Minnesota* first entered and was followed rapidly by others, when they commenced to attack the fort on three different sides. After the second round the enemy's principal gun in the battery was dismounted. The engagement lasted five hours, when all the guns in the fort were dismounted except two. The fort being no longer tenable, we have dismounted the magazine and arranged to blow it up when the enemy enters.

The total loss is about 100, including the following: Sergeant F. Parkinson and private Heies of the Berry Infantry slightly wounded; Col. George F. Porter, of the 1st Maine; Thomas Company Volunteers J. W. Fontan, missing; 17th Regiment Patriots, private Amon and Thomson, missing; Capt. Radcliffe's company, 2 missing; Desassus's Regiment, 16 missing in one company; Dr. Duist, of Charleston, was killed while dressing the wound of Lieut. Smack, who was wounded in the leg; Capt. Reid's company of regulars, 16 killed, wounded and missing. One of Gen. Drayton's aides was shot from his horse and killed. Drayton's aide was wounded. Despatches to the Charleston papers say our batteries worked badly, and the enemy's fire was excellent.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—The steamer *Aid* yesterday approached the blockaders, fired a few shots, and retired.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—2 P. M. Fort Walker and the Bay Point batteries were battered yesterday afternoon, after a terrible contest.

Our loss is twelve killed and forty wounded. The troops retreated from the works, but not until after their ammunition was exhausted. We lost no prisoners.

All the guns in the forts were abandoned, and the Federal flag was flying over the works at last accounts.

The Great Battle at Columbus.

(From the Memphis Avalanche, 9th.)

Description of the Fight by an Eye Witness.

Our Forces Repulsed and Driven to the Water's Edge.

GALLANT RALLY AND CHARGE!

GALLANT CONDUCT OF GEN. PILLOW.

Address of General Cheatham!

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We have conversed with Mr. RABEY, HARMAN, of the Washington Rifles, of this city, who was an eye-witness of the battle of Columbus, and from him we gather the following interesting particulars:

To prevent the Federals from erecting batteries on the Missouri shore opposite Columbus, and to act as scouts, Col. TAPPAN's Arkansas regiment, Col. MARK's Louisiana regiment, and some cavalry, had been for months encamped on the Missouri shore opposite Columbus. News was brought to the encampment about 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, that the enemy was coming upon them in large force, and was actually only three miles distant. Immediately information of the fact was sent to Gen. Cheatham, who Gen. Pillow with Cols. Pickett's, Russell's and Wright's regiments, and Logwood's cavalry, were transported to the Missouri shore. They had only landed, and about a half mile from shore, when the enemy appeared in full force in the woods, and the fight immediately commenced. The light battery which had been stationed on the Missouri shore was first brought into requisition, but the enemy being over-reinforced, they were ordered to move, till finally, by 12 o'clock, they had taken our battery and entire encampment, our troops being forced under the bluff to the water's edge.

The enemy, dashed with victory, then partially ceased their pursuit and engaged in setting fire to our tents, taking prisoners and committing other depredations. They shortly after opened a fire upon the steamers *Prince and Charm*, which were engaged in bringing over reinforcements, sending a ball through the wheel house of both, but not seriously injuring either. This act led our friends at Columbus to suspect that our side had been repulsed, and immediately a heavy cannonade was opened from the Missouri shore. The 128 pounder did fearful execution. In the meantime, Gen. Pillow having been reinforced by Col. Carroll's, Walker's, Freeman's, Stephens' and the 12th Louisiana regiments, and about 5,000 or 6,000 Federals. Shortly after, Colonel Mark's Louisiana regiment, Colonel Pickett's, Colonel Freeman's and Colonel Knox Walker's Tennessee regiments were sent over. The Federals were in a strip of woods, and our men on the Missouri shore.

We also had the Watson battery (Louisiana) on that side the river. In half an hour Tappan's and Wright's regiments were broken and scattered to the winds—soon after the enemy was just about to capture our batteries about three miles. About ten o'clock the fight commenced just opposite Columbus, between Colonel Tappan's Arkansas regiment, Colonel Blythe's 13th Tennessee regiment, and about 5,000 or 6,000 Federals. Shortly after, Colonel Mark's Louisiana regiment, Colonel Pickett's, Colonel Freeman's and Colonel Knox Walker's Tennessee regiments were sent over. The Federals were in a strip of woods, and our men on the Missouri shore.

DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here yesterday morning, just in time to get about three hours' sleep, and got up in time to receive the announcement that two gunboats and six regiments of infantry were on the Missouri shore, above our batteries about three miles. About ten o'clock the fight commenced just opposite Columbus, between Colonel Tappan's Arkansas regiment, Colonel Blythe's 13th Tennessee regiment, and about 5,000 or 6,000 Federals. Shortly after, Colonel Mark's Louisiana regiment, Colonel Pickett's, Colonel Freeman's and Colonel Knox Walker's Tennessee regiments were sent over. The Federals were in a strip of woods, and our men on the Missouri shore.

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We captured a large lot of ammunition, about two thousand stand of arms, a few pieces of artillery, besides knapsacks, wagons, colors, and overcoats without number. The enemy had engaged in the fight ten regiments, and a great many more. This force is from prisoners taken. We had in the fight at Fort Walker, Tappan's 13th Arkansas regiment, Col. Freeman's 22d regiment, Col. J. Knox Walker's 3d, and Col. Pickett's 1st regiments, and about 2,000 effective men. These compose the body, who flanked the enemy, recovered the battery that had been lost, and were driving them before them when Cheatham's reinforcements came up, and adding to their discomfiture, made them retreat in double quick time.

Mr. HARMAN says that when he left the scene about 12 o'clock Thursday night, one hundred of our killed had been brought in, and he supposed there were more than fifty to one hundred more scattered about upon the field. He estimates the wounded on our side, at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. Capt. J. Welby Armstrong was shot all to pieces. Col. Pickett was badly wounded in the right arm, and Major J. G. Finnie, aid to Pillow, had the lower jaw bone on the right side shot off. Capt. Saffrans was badly wounded, but was not dead up to 12 o'clock Thursday night; Lt. J. Walker, son of Samuel P. Walker, was badly wounded in the right arm, and Capt. Easley, of company D, of Carroll's regiment received two bullets in his right breast, and Capt. J. Layton of Liberty Guards, Pickett's regiment, was badly wounded, being shot in the shoulder. Capt. Taylor of Pickett's regiment was dangerously wounded, being shot in the abdomen.

The whole field was covered with slain Federals. It is supposed that from four to five hundred Federals at least were killed, and as many wounded.

Over two hundred prisoners had been brought in Thursday night. It is supposed that the enemy lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, at least one thousand.

Among the prisoners brought in were Col. Dougherty, a more dangerous looking man than any I have seen; Col. Buford, a Lieut. Colonel, a Capt. of Artillery, and a number of commissioned officers.

From other sources we learned the following particulars of the wounded: Major Thomas Stoker of Col. Watkins' regiment, Capt. Irby and Lieut. William Coleman, of the Cuba Guards, and three privates in Capt. Whitsett's company, are reported killed. Col. Preston Smith had his horse shot under him, and he was killed. Capt. Robert Riley, John Young and George Frazer, of Capt. Whitsett's company, 21st regiment are among the wounded.

It is fortunate that the Federals made this attack at the time they did, for another day would have found a large portion of our forces on the way to Paducah.

LATEST FROM COLUMBUS.

(From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 10th.)

A special dispatch, received last night, from a high official source, at Columbus, says that our loss in killed, wounded and missing in the recent battle, exceeds six hundred. The amount of excess is not stated. The reliable estimate places the number of missing, (supposed to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy,) at two hundred. This would leave our loss in killed and wounded, over four hundred.

It thus appears that the recent battle in Missouri was one of the bloodiest of the war, and the large number of casualties, in proportion to the forces engaged on both sides, shows the stubbornness with which the ground was contested.

Further News from the Field.

We give several letters in this morning's paper, written by eye-witnesses of the battle at Columbus on the 7th inst.

Other interesting facts are related to us by Mr. James Hatcher, of this city, who was present during the whole of the conflict.

We learn from him that Maj. John G. Finnie received his wound in the face while rallying a broken regiment whose colonel had been unhorsed and was supposed at the time to be killed.

Our artillery performed well, the Southern Guards' battery stationed on the bluff above the town of Columbus, keeping the gunboats in check all the time, striking them severely, and inflicting considerable damage.

During the progress of the fight a Parrott gun, belonging to Capt. Jackson's battery, exploded, on the second fire, killing two soldiers immediately, and wounding two more, one of whom has since died.

Generals Polk, Pillow, and Cheatham, all appeared on the field in the thickest of the fight, and departed themselves with cool deliberation, and without flinching. It is thus that they captured over two hundred prisoners, and about five hundred stand of arms. The bearer of a flag of truce who came down on the day after the battle from Cairo, acknowledged a loss of between seven and eight hundred Federals.

We lost twenty-six prisoners, twenty-one of whom were sick in the hospital on the Missouri shore at the time of attack.

Gen. McClelland's portfolio, including his writing materials, and an inkstand inscribed with his name, were taken by our men. A handsome iron-framed cot was also found, in which it is thought McClelland designed reposing during the night after his victory on the Missouri shore.

Our informant states that on day before yesterday a boat came down from the enemy's headquarters, under the protection of a flag of truce, offering to exchange prisoners. As soon as the boat was within range, the Federals opened fire, and the boat was sunk. The Federals were in a strip of woods, and our men on the Missouri shore.

Letter from Columbus. We are permitted by a friend, Mr. A. Woodward, of this city, to publish the following interesting letter from his brother, Dr. E. Woodward, Surgeon of Col. Smith's 15th regiment:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 8. DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here yesterday morning, just in time to get about three hours' sleep, and got up in time to receive the announcement that two gunboats and six regiments of infantry were on the Missouri shore, above our batteries about three miles. About ten o'clock the fight commenced just opposite Columbus, between Colonel Tappan's Arkansas regiment, Colonel Blythe's 13th Tennessee regiment, and about 5,000 or 6,000 Federals. Shortly after, Colonel Mark's Louisiana regiment, Colonel Pickett's, Colonel Freeman's and Colonel Knox Walker's Tennessee regiments were sent over. The Federals were in a strip of woods, and our men on the Missouri shore.

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leg cut off and prisoner; major 31st Ill. killed; ad-j-general, Ill. prisoner; lieutenant, Ill. prisoner; besides any quantity of captains and lieutenants killed, and prisoners.

The Battle at Columbus—Another Description.

LA GRANGE, November 8, 1861. EDITORS APPEAL: I find, Messrs. Editors, in your issue of this morning, a telegraphic dispatch, copied from yesterday's extra of the *Nashville Patriot*, which does injustice alike to General Polk and Pillow. To Gen. Polk, because, although the superior officer in command, he is made to play the part of a subordinate; and Gen. Pillow, because a brave man is over-looked by that which would place on his brow the laurels of a commander.

No man ever fought more gallantly than Gen. Pillow on this day. I take leave of you. Although our army had been of late growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirit, which you bring to the defense of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor, the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you most sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my comrades in arms.

Signed, J. C. FREMONT. Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings almost everywhere. The various bands of the General and wherever he appeared, he was greeted with cheers. Though after notifying Gen. Hunter, as his order directed, he had no longer command over the troops, he remained in the city, and in accordance with a written request from all the Brigadier Generals here, he remained there the night, to lead the army in case of an attack. All the troops slept on the arms. Many officers remained up all night, and an attack was hourly expected, but nothing occurred that the firing on our pickets on the different roads.

The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle ground. Gen. Fremont is preparing to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as General Pope arrives, who has been sent for, and will take command till Gen. Hunter gets here.

Universal good prevails throughout the camp. A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened and have lost their enthusiasm. The body guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will be sent for, and will take command till Gen. Hunter gets here.

General Fremont has been up nearly the whole of the last five nights, making the most perfect arrangements for the battle and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as now. Gen. Lane and Sturge have arrived and Pope and McHenry are hourly expected.

ROSECRANS AND FLOYD—FIGHT AT GAULEY BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—This afternoon's Times has some particulars of the late fight at Gauley Bridge. The engagement was not a general battle, but rather a skirmish, in which the enemy were warmly skirmished. The action was commenced by the rebels, who opened two batteries on the hills near Gauley Bridge, but though firing commenced, no shot was fired, and no one killed. On Friday night, Benham's brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge and ferried across on a flatboat which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the bank of the hill, upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Long Creek, three or four miles below where there is a gap in the mountains and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—An official telegram, received to-day, states Floyd's force is 7,000, and Benham's and Schenck's brigades were following him on the New River road. The dispatch is extremely hopeful of a brilliant victory and no prospect is cheering. Another telegram from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Maysville, and reported that Rosecrans had repulsed Floyd, and at last accounts Gen. Floyd's force was thought to be captured by them.

Reported Resignation of Gen. Beauregard—Gen. Halleck in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The report of the resignation of Beauregard is believed here, as it is known to disagree with Johnston, who is in command over him.

Maj. Gen. Halleck reached here to-day, and is to be immediately ordered to an important duty. They say that he will be ordered to take command of the Missouri troops, and to take one hundred prisoners.

We also learn from Captain K. that Gen. McCulloch, hearing of the Federal troops being in Springfield, sent two companies of Col. Greer's Texas regiment to ascertain the fact. When they arrived near Springfield, they were met by the Federal troops, and a fight ensued, in which the Federal troops were victorious, and the Texas regiment was routed.

The Cumberland River Gun Boats.—On Thursday last, about two o'clock, as we learn from a gentleman who was at the Fort, two of Lincoln's gun boats came up the Cumberland river together with the *Tobacco Port*, eight miles below Fort Donelson, when one of them proceeded up the river within three miles of the Fort, and lay there under the point about ten minutes.

One of the gun boats, and then started back down the river to Tobacco Port, where she and the other boat remained until Friday morning, when they left for Smithland. They kept up their firing at intervals during the night. On receiving information that the *Tobacco Port* was being shelled by the Federal gun boats, they were ordered to leave the river, and to go to the mouth of the river, where they were to assist, should an attack be made.—*Nashville Gazette*.

Gen. Mitchell Resigned.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 4th says, Gen. MITCHELL, the Astronomical General, has resigned. Cause—conflict in opinion with Gen. SHERMAN.

The Latest Northern News.

Despatches to the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, Nov. 6th.

Fremont Superseded—His Address to his Troops.

He Leaves for St. Louis.

A FIGHT IMPENDING.

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 2, 1861.

Soldiers of the Missouri Army: I take leave of you. Although our army had been of late growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirit, which you bring to the defense of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career.

Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor, the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

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Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The steamer *Persia*, with three days' later advice from Europe, has arrived, bringing nearly £22,000 in specie.

Russell's latest letter to the Times, dated Oct. 19th, says persons of weight and influence were again urging on the President the necessity for an advance, for particular reasons.

The Liverpool Post says Capt. Symmes, of the pirate *Sumpter*, who arrived in Liverpool in the *Edinburgh*, shipped in New York as Capt. Bannister of the navy.

The London Shipping Gazette says the defeat by the Confederates of the squadron blockading New Orleans, will render it scarcely possible to maintain even a semblance of a blockade at some of the principal Southern ports.

Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain, have arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The convention will be signed in eight days, and the expedition will start in the beginning of November.

The French financial amounts are more satisfactory. The drain on the bank has subsided. The Paris Bourse advanced to 68 1/2.